

You can begin to see the votes rolling in for the active candidates in the Herald's big automobile contest.

SURE it was just, says Theodore, I did it.

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VILLA begins to understand how it feels to be at the wrong end of the gun.

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REQUISITIONS ALL SHIPS IN TRADE WITH U. S.

ACTION FAILS TO HARMONIZE WITH RUMOR OF POSSIBLE UNDERSTANDING WITH AUSTRIA

HILL 60 PROVES MORE COSTLY THAN NUEVE CHAPELLE

English Admit That Capture of Hill Commanding Ypres Was at Cost of Thousands of Men.

GERMANS DESTROY AN ENGLISH SUBMARINE

Spring Floods Both in East and West War Theatres Make Movement of Large Bodies of Troops Impossible

Rome, April 22, (Via Paris, 5:12 p. m.)—A report reached Rome from Petrograd today that Italy had sent a note to Austria which virtually amounted to an ultimatum. The note is said to embody the minimum terms upon which Italy will consent to conclude an agreement with Austria. It is impossible to confirm this report.

General opinion in Rome is that an agreement may still be reached. Nevertheless military preparations are being continued with the greatest energy along the frontier, where Austria is concentrating troops.

Genoa, April 22, (Via Paris, 2:45 p. m.)—All Germans and Austrian subjects in Switzerland, even those who never did military service, were recalled yesterday by their respective governments.

News reached Leghorn this morning that the Italian government had stopped trans-Atlantic service with the United States. Passengers who had purchased tickets have had their money returned to them. The Italian government, the report says, requires all the steamships.

London, April 22, (12:30 p. m.)—Hill No. 60, dominating an area to the southeast of Ypres, continues to be the storm center of the western front with the British clinging tenaciously to the ground taken by assault last Saturday. Counter attack after counter attack has been so far successfully repulsed, but the British hold is still disputed by the Germans and the end of the lively and costly fighting is not yet in sight. The British losses have not been announced but they are estimated at well over 2,000. The Germans are believed to have lost more than 4,000 men.

The French drive in the direction of St. Mihiel is about the only other significant move in the west.

The condition of the ground both in the east and the west is now being directly reflected in the local operations. The situation along the entire eastern front is for the moment apparently at a standstill, floods having impeded military activity in the Carpathians to a large extent, while practically nothing has been heard of movements in Poland. On the other hand fine weather has prevailed in the west for some days, and barring heavy storms the ground will become harder daily, a condition which should cause increased activity on each side.

The British press concedes that the taking of Hill No. 60 is largely a local matter, but it considers this engagement an important step forward and a great relief to the town of Ypres, so long under bombardment. The Germans, in possession of this hill, were not only above the town but they threatened the British lines in the vicinity of St. Eloi.

PETROGRAD REPORTS RUSSIAN STRATEGY AS SUCCESSFUL

Petrograd, April 22, (Via London, 12:45 p. m.)—Thrown back from the principal summit of the Carpathian mountains to the plains of Hungary, the forces of Austria are now attempting to relieve the weakness of their position along

TURKS PREPARE TO MEET ATTACK BY LAND ON DARDANELLE FORTS

The German admiral today announced that a British submarine was sunk five days ago in Helgoland bay, which lies between the mainland and the island of Helgoland. It is said British submarines have been observed and attacked repeatedly in this bay.

In Petrograd it is asserted that attempts of Austrians to outflank the Russians who invaded northern Hungary, have failed, the Austrians being routed with heavy losses.

In France and Belgium yesterday there was a continuance of minor operations. A Geneva dispatch says Austrian and German subjects in Switzerland have been recalled to their respective countries. It is also reported that the Italian government has requisitioned all Italian vessels engaged in trade with the United States.

The deadlock in the negotiations between Austria and Italy has been broken and hopes of a settlement of the questions at issue without resort to arms have been revived in Rome. It is not known by persons other than those closely concerned what change has taken place to relieve the apparently hopeless situation, but Rome assumes that either Austria or Italy has made some concessions. Italy has been represented previously as demanding in their entirety the Trent and Isonzo districts as well as the Dalmatian Islands in the Aegean, whereas Austria was believed to be willing to yield only a compara-

tively small part of this territory.

A strong Turkish army is preparing to offer resistance to the land forces with which the allies expect to attack the Dardanelles fortifications from the rear. An Athens dispatch says the Turks have entrenched themselves strongly along the coast of the gulf of Saros. It is in this vicinity, according to unofficial reports yesterday, that 20,000 British and French troops have landed. Turkish encampments along the coast are being bombarded by warships of the allies.

The determination of the German offensive and the high cost to the allies of an advance are shown again in the fighting near Ypres, as when the British took Nueve Chapelle last month. Since the capture of Hill No. 60 by the British the Germans have made one attack after another in an attempt to regain this important strategic position. The losses on both sides are believed to run into the thousands. So far as has been disclosed, the British have succeeded in retaining the hill.

Petrograd reports that during the last fortnight there has been artillery fighting in northern Russia Poland, near the East Prussian frontier. The Russians are said to have won the advantage. The check to the Russian advance in the Carpathians, ascribed in Berlin to Russian defeats, is said in Petrograd to be due to spring floods, which make maneuvers difficult.

The center of the Carpathian front, namely the Meshedberg-Tisza region, by two parallel outflanking movements, one operating in the direction of Stry, which is trying to break through the Russian left, and the other in the vicinity of Gorlice in the center.

Berlin, April 22, (Via Paris, 2:45 p. m.)—All Germans and Austrian subjects in Switzerland, even those who never did military service, were recalled yesterday by their respective governments.

The results of these attempts have been officially announced in Petrograd. The tactics of the Russian forces were to invite the enemy to advance by non-resistance. Not a shot was fired until the range was very close. The Russians then suddenly charged with the bayonet, with the result that the Austrians were completely routed. The Russians taking an unusually large number of prisoners. By the same tactics the Russians near Poloz captured an entire Austrian battalion with its full complement of officers.

"French aeroplanes have dropped bombs at Lorraine, Kantien, and other places in the Black forest. Their projectiles killed and wounded mostly women and children. Two school houses were demolished. These localities are surrounded and without garrisons and contain only hospitals, schools and factories."

"German aeroplanes have destroyed at Beloit France, a shed containing English aeroplanes. Six powder magazines also were blown up."

In a stubborn battle near Konjicza April 19 and April 20, the Austrians took an elevated position in the face of a strong Russian defense, but after two hours of possession were forced to abandon the position.

Other Austrian efforts along the river Stry are continuing to develop, but so far without decisive results.

GERMANS REPORT SINKING OF AN ENGLISH SUBMARINE

Berlin, April 22, (Via London, 2:45 p. m.)—The German admiral today gave out a statement saying that in a certain bay of the North sea British submarines have been repeatedly observed recently, and attacked by German forces. Such a hostile submarine was sent to the bottom April 17 and the destruction of other such vessels is considered probable.

The admiralty statement specifies Helgoland bay as the scene of the appearance of the British submarines. This bay lies between the mainland and the island of Helgoland, one of the most important German naval stations.

GERMAN REPORT SHOWS HEAVY FIGHTING IN WEST

Berlin, April 22, (Via London, 2:45 p. m.)—German army headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of hostilities which says:

"In the Argonne and in the region between the Meuse and the Marne yesterday saw some artillery engagements.

After a surprise artillery attack French forces last night advanced in the western part of the wood of Le Preux but they were repulsed with heavy losses."

FRENCH REPORT ADDS NOTHING TO THE NEWS

Paris, April 22, (Via London, 1:50 p. m.)—The official report on the progress of hostilities given out by the French war office this afternoon contains nothing additional to what

NEWSPAPERS OF BERLIN ASSAIL U. S.

Declare President Wilson's New York Neutrality Address Is Part of Program of Fair Promises and False Deeds.

Amsterdam, Holland, April 22.—Commenting on the address of President Wilson at the luncheon of The Associated Press in New York, April 26, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says:

"We could believe in the inclination of the United States after the war to play the role to which President Wilson refers, namely, to prepare assistance for both belligerent parties, if the Americans during the war had acted in accordance with the principle of assistance to neither side. The purveyors of arms and ammunition to neutrals cannot, all of a sudden, pretend to be the impartial friend of all belligerents in the negotiations at the conclusion of the war."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"President Wilson is mightily mistaken if he imagines his sort of neutrality will be acknowledged and valued by the belligerents as fair play."

It is impossible for Germany and her allies to esteem as a sign of self control one sided patronage by the continued toleration of a most extensive supply of arms, combined with humane endurance of all English oppression of neutral commerce. So far as Germany is concerned, President Wilson need not trouble about preparations for help after the war."

The Berliner Zeitung says:

"President Wilson is mightily mistaken if he imagines his sort of neutrality will be acknowledged and valued by the belligerents as fair play."

Mr. Evans, sitting or standing directly in front of the witness chair, questioned the colonel in a voice that was scarcely audible in the rear of the courtroom. Several times the witness started to make explanatory statements but he was interrupted by the cross examiner and informed that answers, not explanations, were desired. The colonel replied with great deliberateness, choosing his words carefully.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.—During the first part of his cross examination of Theodore Roosevelt today, William Evans, chief counsel for William Barnes, brought from the former president the statement that he knew the constitution of the state of New York provides that no man is eligible to the office of governor unless he has been a resident of the state for five years prior to the date of his election, and that he had made an affidavit the year previous to his own election that he was and for some time had been a resident of Washington.

Colonel Roosevelt's counsel made no objection whatever to the line of questioning which resulted in these statements.

Mr. Evans, sitting or standing directly in front of the witness chair, questioned the colonel in a voice that was scarcely audible in the rear of the courtroom. Several times the witness started to make explanatory statements but he was interrupted by the cross examiner and informed that answers, not explanations, were desired. The colonel replied with great deliberateness, choosing his words carefully.

Syracuse, April 22.—Three bundles of papers containing notes and two suit cases of records and pamphlets were taken into the supreme court here today by counsel for William Barnes. The documents were to be used by William Evans, chief counsel, in his cross examination of Theodore Roosevelt. Barnes himself was said to have suggested many questions for his opponent to answer.

There was delay in opening court because of a conference between attorneys and Justice Andrews in the latter's chambers. A copy of the report of the Bayne committee, which investigated Albany county affairs, instead of as related to printing, was admitted to the record. This had to do with contracts for state printing to the Albany Journal, Barnes paper, and other concerns, and the assignment of certain of these contracts.

Excerpts from the report were then read. The first part had to do with gambling, disorderly houses and the payment of money to various officials for doing various things. The report of the committee was made in 1914.

One excerpt was: "The most conspicuous beneficiary of graft, public extravagance and raiding of the municipal treasury we find from the evidence to be William Barnes himself, as the owner of the majority of the stock of the Journal company. How much more than the majority of its stock he owned he refused to disclose."

The Murphy-Barnes conspiracy was also mentioned in the article.

After the articles were read Colonel Roosevelt resumed the stand. In reply to questions by Mr. Evans he said:

"I received a letter from Mr. Barnes about the state tax printing house after I had recommended that one be established. Mr. Barnes called upon me later and said that such a printing house would be in line with scientific propaganda which would interfere with enterprise in private business."

Colonel Roosevelt then explained how he gave out the offending statement.

"I dictated the statement and gave it to Mr. McGrath, my secretary, and told him to give it to newspaper correspondents at Oyster Bay. I desired the statement to be published in full throughout New York state. I believed it would receive some publicity outside the state."

"I wanted to reach the voters. I knew of no other means except the newspapers."

The cross examination then began.

Mr. Evans began by asking Colonel Roosevelt about his early life.

"Did you ever study the constitu-

"I did while I was studying law at Columbia university. Later, however, I became an author."

"Have you always been an au-

ROOSEVELT ADMITS HELD OFFICE IN VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION

Witness Agrees He Had Not Been Continuously Resident of New York State 5 Years When Elected Governor.

MODESTLY ADMITS HIS MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Knew Justice Always Was Done In Investigations He Conducted, Because He Conducted Them.

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"I don't remember. I guess I did."

"What committees were you on in the assembly?"

"The twenty-first."

"Mr. Hesse, a boxer, was the leader."

"Yes, we beat Hesse," replied the colonel with a smile.

Mr. Evans was sitting in a chair directly in front of the witness stand.

"When you read the constitution of the state did you see anything about eligibility for the governorship?"

"I don't remember. I guess I did."

"What committees were you on in the assembly?"

"I was on a committee which in 1884 investigated certain offices in New York."

"That was during your second year in the legislature, wasn't it?"

"Oh, no; I think—"

Mr. Evans interrupted the answer. He said:

"I want to answer, Mr. Roosevelt, not suggestions."

"Did you investigate the department of public works?"

"Yes, but the investigation was rejected and we stopped."

"As chairman of that investigation did you become familiar with the methods of conducting legislative investigations?"

"I became familiar with the manner in which I conducted them."

"Do you know it has been the custom of legislative committees to conduct ex parte investigations?"

"Some have done so. My committees always tried to do justice to both sides."

"Did you investigate the office of the sheriff of New York?"

"Yes, and I employed as our attorney a man incapable of doing injustice to any man."

"Did the sheriff ever give any evidence in his own behalf during your investigations?"

"I can't just remember. It has been many years ago. I do remember witnesses appeared on behalf of certain persons charged with shortages."

"Did you follow the rules of law during your investigations?"

"I took the advice of counsel, Mr. Peckham. I know that substantial justice was done."

"How do you know substantial justice was done?"

"Because I did it. Whenever I do anything, I try to see to it that justice is done."

The witness then described his campaign for mayor of New York on a "Republican-Citizen" ticket in 1886.

"How did you receive the Citizens' nomination?"

Colonel Roosevelt explained,

"Isn't it a fact that the only nomination you received was the Republican?"

"I don't think so."

"Is your memory good?"

"It is pretty good."

"It has been good about certain things you have told here, hasn't it?"

"Yes."

"How was your campaign carried on?"

"Principally by speeches. Sometimes at Republican meetings and sometimes at Citizens' meetings. I was a Republican."

"Who were the Republican leaders in New York